FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1838. [NO. 1087.]

NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
d during the year of subscription; or
0 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
re for the first, and thirty cents for each
ng publication. Advertisers are request-
te the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
tters to the Editor must be post paid.

W. L. COFER,
ERCHANT TAILOR,
Sucressor of H. Erambert,)
ECTFULLY informs his friends, and the
lic in general, that he has purchased the
ck in trade of H. Erambert, and intends
on the above business in all its branches.
es those who may patronize him, that no
ll be spared in giving satisfaction, and
his Cutting and Making inferior to none;
k is always done in the most fashionable

on hand a good assortment of
, Cassimeres & Vestings,
will make up at the shortest notice; al
assortment of

ady-made Clothing,
CY ARTICLES, in his line, such as
ollars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Ri-
, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies
emen.
1838 86tf

NOTICE.
Subscriber having obtained Letters of
inistration on the Estate of Mrs. Mary
'd, at March Term, of Cumberland
urt, 1838 hereby notifies all persons
o said Estate to settle up, and all per
g deman 's against said estate to pre-
within the time prescribed by law, pro
enticated, or this notice will be plead
covery.
JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.
0, 1838. 86 tf.

RRIAGE For Sale.
D second hand close CARRIAGE, not
used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale
ly at this Office.
86tf

kwick Papers, &c.
ckwick Papers, with plates, in one vol.
the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Me-
Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new
mers' Theology; Young Man's Guide;
Received by
E. J. HALE.

en Dollars Reward,
be given for the apprehension and de-
ry to me in this place, of a negro man
AMPSON. He formerly belonged to
, Esq., of this County, and is now the
f Captain Christian Bringle of Rowan.
is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches
per colour, supposed to be lurking about
ce of Augus Ray, Esq., or the neigh-
where he has a wife.
R. COCHRAN, Jr.
ille, March 27 1838. 86 2w.

OROUGH BRED VIRGINIA HORSE
Gen. WOLF,
A BEAUTIFUL dark ches-
nut sorrel, 4 years old 10th July
next, 5 feet 2½ inches high, ve-
ry compact and muscular, and
marks, form and action, the counter-
distinguished sire Eclipse, the best race
run in America,—will stand the pre-
on, and will serve mares at my Stable,
emely moderate price of Twelve Dol-
discharged by the payment of Ten Dol-
before the expiration thereof, say 1st
ay; Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and
lars to insure a mare to be in foal, to
soon as the fact is ascertained, or the
the mare is changed, with 50 cents to
in every case, to be paid as soon as the
e rendered, unless otherwise agreed on
st care will be taken to prevent acci
capes, but the owner will not be re-
or either should they occur.

PEDIGREE.
OLF was got by Eclipse, so well re-
the best race horse in America that it
sary to set forth his pedigree, it having
en published,—but it may not be deem
ly of notice to say he challenged every
erica, and beat all that ran against
g the number was the famous Southern
y,—a match race over the Long Island
$20.000, 4 mile heats, the race being
ker time than it was ever done before
y any other horse in this country. E-
ow standing in the West at $100 the
l $150 to insure a colt, and has more
ed at those prices than he can serve.
the dam of Gen. Wolf, was got by Dr.
Democrat, who was got by Republican,
ot by the old imported Diomed, who
re of more distinguished race horses
orse ever imported in this country; her
y Young Bedford, grand dam Baylor's
ught, g g. dam Old Janus, g. g. g.
s old imported Medley. Republican's
e, I. H old Diomed, Lee's Old Mark
iling's Young Fearnaught, I. H. Craw-
Aristotle, his dam was got by Old Sir
e best race horse of his day, and em-
her side I. H. Admiral Nelson, Golden
golah, Harris' Eclipse, I. H. Baylor's
ught, I. H. Old Janus, I. H. Jolly Ro-
e Mary Gray, which, by a reference to
man's Herald and Stud Book, publish-
er, may be traced through all of the
and highly approved crosses of import-
ne raised horses in this country.
ersons desirous of improving their stock
ave now the best opportunity tha may
occur, the price being so low that those
ost moderate circumstances can avail
s of it. The Horse being very young
el the owner to limit the number of
first Season to thirty, and those desirous
had best engage their mares as early
, as they may otherwise be disappoint
ay be moved to the West in the Fall.
JOHN W. POWELL
County, March 28, 1838 86 6w

ent, till 1st Nov. next,
UMMER RETREAT, two miles from
, formerly the property of Col. Samuel
session given immediately. There is
den and Fruit Orchard attached. Also,
ed, with or without the above, 40 or
f good river Land, of which there is a
ow Apply at this office.
86tf.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,
FOR SALE.
FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON,
and a handsome new double BUGGY, with
Harness For terms, apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.
JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux
VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

LOST,
ON Friday last, between Miles Covington's and
W.m. and Hampton Legrand's, in the upper
end of Richmond County, a Calf Skin POCKET
BOOK, containing between $700 and $800. The
only one recollected is a Bill on the Bank of Cape
Fear of Wilmington, of $10, with Graham Nich-
olson's name on the back of it; the rest of it was
principally on the Cheraw Bank; one Note on
Miles Covington of Twelve Dollars and Ninety-
five Cents, do not know the date precisely, but
given in this month; on the leaf of the Book is al-
so an officer's receipt of Seventy-seven Dollars,
given by S. H. Sedbury, to collect or return as an
officer, dated 7th of March. A liberal reward will
be given for the recovery of the Book and Money.
HENRY CLARK.
Richmond County, March 21, 1838. 87 3t.

Spring-Villa
FEMALE SEMINARY,
At Bordentown, N. J.
THE Summer Session of this Seminary will com-
mence on the 23d of April next.
The course of studies comprises all the branch-
es that constitute a complete and sound educa-
tion. The English Department is entrusted to a
lady from New England, eminently qualified by
nature, talents, and experience, for the important
duties that devolve upon her. She is assisted
by a competent teacher.
The Department of Modern Languages is under
the care of the subscriber himself, (a native of
France,) who has been for twelve years connect-
ed with the best schools in Philadelphia, as a
French and Spanish teacher, previous to his es-
tablishing this Seminary. The French language
is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers,
both in and out of the school-room, as it is confi-
dently believed that there is no other way of ac
quiring readiness and fluency in the use of this
beautiful language.
The household department is under the imme-
diate surpervision of the subscriber's lady, who
watches with a motherly care over the health and
comfort of the pupils.
Music, (instrumental and vocal,) is under the
charge of Mr. Edward R. Hanson, whose ability
is tested by seventeen years' experience as a
teacher in Philadelphia.
The property occupied by this Seminary is a
delightful Villa, belonging to Joseph Bonaparte,
and situated immediately opposite that gentle-
man's park, wherein the subscriber and his pupils
have free access

TERMS.

The charge for each pupil is two hundred dol-
lars per year, payable semi annually in advance.
This sum is in full for board, washing, mending,
and tuition in all the branches, except music,
which is charged at the rate of $15 per quarter (for
tuition on the Piano, Guitar, or Harp, including
singing, and the use of instruments.) For Dancing
$15 per quarter; Drawing $12 An additional
charge of $6 per Session is made for the use of
bed and bedding, and $3 per week for those
who choose to remain at the Seminary during the
vacations.
For further information, the subscriber confi
dently refers to the persons named below, who
have, at the present time, children under his care
Wilmington, N. C Mrs. Elizabeth Ashe, Col.
John D. Jones, and Levin Lane, Esq.
Smithville, N. C Capt. John H. Winder, U. S. A.
Newbern, N. C. John Burgwyn, Esq
For further inquiries, application may be made,
either personally or by mail, to
A. N GIRAULT, Principal.
N. B A Catalogue of the Seminary may be
seen at this Office
Bordentown, N. J. March 12th, 1838. 86 6w.

To Contractors.
THE building of a *BRICK COURT HOUSE*,
in CARTHAGE, Moore County, is offered to
Contractors, who after examining the subjoined
plan and description, will send in Sealed Propo-
sals to the Commissioners, at Carthage, by the 1st
of May, ensuing, when the contract must be
closed, to wit:
The dimensions of the House 56 by 42 feet,
two stories, the foundation to be of hewn rock
two feet above the surface, with a sufficient pro
jection to prevent any injury from the falling of
water off the eaves, with as much of the foundation
laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary,
the pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear,
the external course of which is to be laid in lime
mortar, and the wall to be two feet thick the
lower story to be divided by cross-passages into
four rooms, with brick walls, each room to be fur-
nished with a fire place, cross passage to be 12
feet, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet.
The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches
thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of
which is to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided
into three apartments, two Jury rooms, 9 feet in
the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered
partitions, a fire place in each, and one or two
fire places to the Court room, all the rooms to be
ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with
plastering and white wash, except the rooms in
the lower story, which are to be ceiled over head.
—Jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats,
the Court room to be furnished with bar, bench
seats, and tables, in such manner and style as the
commissioners may direct. each passage door to be
furnished with folding shutters; the House to have
thirty 24 light windows 10 by 12, with Glass and
Sash over each passage door, the sills and cap sills of
the passage doors and all the windows to be of
hewn rock, all the doors to be furnished with pan-
nel shutters, and the windows of the lower story
with folding, lined, pannel shutters, with the ne-
cessary hooks and fastenings; one flight of stairs to
be five feet in width, the boxing and outisde cornice
to be fire proof, and all necessary cornice on the in-
side furnished, all the doors to be furnished with
best knob locks, all the rooms below to be fur
nished with suitable desks and tables, the sleepers
and joists to be 4 by 10 inches and two feet from
centre to centre, the flooring of quarter plank one
and a half inch thick The roof to be hipped,
well supported, and covered with Zinc; the exter-
nal of the building to be painted red and pencil-
ed, steps of hewn rock to be furnished each out-
side door, all the wood work belonging to the
building to be neatly painted. The Contractor to
furnish all the materials, and complete the build-
ing in a faithful and workman-like manner, by the
1st day of August, 1839
The payments to be made in suitable instalments
as the work progresses.
CORNS DOWD, Sen'r
WM MURCHISON,
JOHN B KELLY.
SAML C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON.
} Comm'rs.
N. B Lumber can be had in the neighborhood
at moderate prices, and Rock can be had conve-
niently in great abundance
March 21, 1838. 86 tIM

Blanks for sale at this Office.

$50 REWARD,
WILL be paid for the apprehension, and con-
finement in any Jail, so that I get him again,
of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape
from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina,
whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to
be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Al-
ston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep
River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's
Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—
He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of
age, ordinary size and height. The above reward,
instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke,
will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of
the negro.
GIDEON SEAWELL.
Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, } 86tf.
March, 1838 }

Notice to Bridge Contractors.
PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscri
bers at Wilmington, until the 5th day of A
pril, for building a Bridge over the Northeast ri
ver, one mile from this place. Persons disposed
to contract for the same, may obtain all necessary
information with regard to the plan and specifica-
tion of the Bridge, by application to the Subscri-
bers at Wilmington The width of the river at
the proposed site of the Bridge, is 630 feet.
JOHN WALKER,
JOHN H. HOLMES.
Wilmington, March 15, 1838. 85-3w.

50 sacks *Blown* SALT,
60 bushels *Northern* POTATOES,
25 bags prime Cuba, } COFFEE,
25 do do Rio, }
50 casks unslacked Stone LIME.
ON CONSIGNMENT,
30 hhds prime Molasses, *(new crop,)*
12 casks Rice, For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
March 12, 1838. 84-4w

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORT
MENT in the above line, comprising many
very choice patterns—repacked to order for coun-
try trade, or in the original package. Orders by
letter will receive every attention.
New York, Jan 9, 1838. 78 11w

BAROUCHES.
6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Revised Statutes.
THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, pub-
lished by order of the Legislature, may be
had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume
alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9
E. J. HALE.
February 20.

Convention Debates.
THE DEBATES in the Convention for the a-
mendment of the Constitution of North Caro-
lina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers
in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.
JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's
Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838;
The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keep-
sake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from
the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life
of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Fam-
ily Prayers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
December 26.

For Sale.
15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Irish Potatoes.
100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.
February 20. 81tf.

NEW BOOKS.
LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of
Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's
Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pre-
tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy;
Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in;
Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections
of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's
Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hop-
kins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The
Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron
Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School
Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

Garden Seeds.
THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large
assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of
the growth of 1837.
E. J HALE
December 19, tf.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by
E J. HALE.

Murrell and Crockett.
A NEW supply, just received by
E J HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf

EQUITY BLANKS.
Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr. Webster's Last Speech.—It is stated that one hundred thousand copies of this speech are to be printed in Philadelphia, and it is suggested that a very large edition should be struck off in this city. The letter writers, and all others who heard this effort, pronounce it to be the mightiest that Mr. Webster ever made, and if report speaks true of it, it is a speech calculated to produce an entire revolution even among the adherents of the administration, corresponding with the effect it seems to have had in Washington.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Star says: "We understand a little girl in Bayard street was, on Sunday, crushed or smothered to death by her drunken father, who had thrown himself upon her on the bed, and thus unconsciously committed murder upon his own child from the state of insensibility to which he was reduced by his beastly passion for liquor."

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.
SATURDAY, March 24.

SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr. SOUTHARD and Mr. WALL successively addressed the Senate, chiefly on subjects respecting their relations to parties and to the State which they represent.

Mr. WHITE then spoke till near 6 o'clock in opposition to the bill, as unconstitutional, and as injurious and dangerous in its effects.

The question (requiring specie payments,) recurring on Mr Cuthbert's motion to strike out the 23d section, it was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, White, Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wright, Young—21.

Mr. TIPTON moved to insert a clause, containing a positive requisition that the Government shall receive in all public dues the notes of specie-paying banks. [This amendment having a special reference to the specie circular of July, 1837, and intending to repeal it.]

An earnest discussion followed on this amendment, by Messrs RIVES and TIPTON in favor of it, and by Messrs BENTON, SEVIER, ROANE, and WALKER, in opposition.

The amendment was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—30.

Mr WEBSTER, having made a few introductory remarks, moved to amend the bill by a requisition that no distinction should be made or exist hereafter between the different branches of the revenue, as to the money or medium in which the debts or dues of the Government should be paid or discharged.

Mr. BENTON opposed this amendment at much length, and with great vehemence

Mr. WEBSTER modified his amendment so as to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any general order [as the specie circular] making a discrimination as to the funds or medium in which debts to the U. States should be paid.

Messrs. CALHOUN, WALL, and BENTON spoke against the amendment as modified, and Messrs. WEBSTER, WALKER, and KING, in its favor.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the amendment, by requiring that there should not be any difference between the *times* and *terms of credit*, and of payment, for customs and for public lands.

Mr. YOUNG offered, as a substitute for this, which Mr Benton accepted, a proviso that all the public dues should be received in cash or otherwise, in the same medium and manner as payments at the time may be required for the public lands, (thus placing the customs on the same footing with the payments for the public lands, whatever that may be)

This amendment, after a brief debate, was lost as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Linn, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Smith, of Con., Young—8.

The question recurring on Mr. Webster's amendment, forbidding discrimination in the kind of money or medium to be received in paying Government dues, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, King, Knight, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Walker, Webster, White, Young—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Wall, Wright—14.

Mr. CALHOUN, at some length, assigned his reasons why he should now vote against the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Norvell, Niles, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

The bill was then sent down to the other House for concurrence.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

We cannot but congratulate the country upon the recent proceedings of the Senate, of which an outline appears in our columns to-day. The debates in that body, upon the great financial topic, for some time past, have been conducted not only with great ability, but with uncommon animation and spirit. As the decisions on the pending questions have approached, earnestness and zeal increased on both sides. Late on Saturday, the *voting* began. The success of Mr. Cuthbert's motion, as our readers will see, struck out of the bill all the *specie*-paying part of it; and, after some other ineffectual attempts at amendment, a section was inserted, on motion of Mr. Webster, in place of the parts thus struck out, making it unlawful for the Executive to discriminate between different branches of the revenue (between land-office money, customs, &c.) in respect to the funds, or *medium*, in which debts to the Government may be paid.

If the bill passes in its present shape, the result, as we understand it, will be, that the Resolution of 1816 will be in force as to the receipt of bank notes, with a prohibition on the Secretary of the Treasury against making any discriminating or partial orders, affecting receipts at one place, or in one branch of the revenue, and not in all.

In the present state of the bill, therefore, it retains its vaults and cells, its iron chests, its Receivers-General, &c. and disallows deposites in banks; but authorizes, nevertheless, the receipt of bank notes in payment of dues to the Government.

Against the bill, in this shape, Mr. Calhoun spoke with very great earnestness, declaring that, instead of a divorce, it was a renewal of the connexion between the Government and the banks in the most odious form; and that, if the bill as amended became a law, the whole proceeding would end in the greatest farce ever exhibited to the People by any party. He declared himself deeply mortified that all their excitement, and their expenditure of time and money, at the extra session and the present session of Congress, should thus terminate in a total abandonment of the vital principle of the measure.

How the bill will fare in the House of Representatives, remains to be seen. In every view we can take of it, the effect of the passage of such a bill would be to create a sort of *wen* upon the body politic, to absorb, for the support of a useless excrescence, a portion of the body's healthful fluids. The idea of resorting to iron chests and vaults, for the *safe-keeping* of bank-notes (*promises* of banks to pay) because the banks themselves are not to be trusted, is too amusing to be treated seriously. It will be about as terrifying to the banks themselves as the honest Hibernian's threat to *break* a bank which he had a spite against, by burning all its notes he could get hold of! Second only in brilliancy to this idea is that of punishing the banks by *locking up their notes* in iron safes and stone vaults, to keep them out of circulation!

Upon the whole, we incline to think that a majority of the House will admit, as we do, that Mr. Calhoun's description of the bill in its present form is entirely just, and that the bill, therefore, ought not to pass into a law.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, the appropriation bill was discussed—Mr. Amos Kendall's Department being under consideration.

The Committee of the Whole having on Friday amended the bill as reported by Mr. Cambreling so as to specify the various appropriations, Mr. Cambreling in the House on Saturday, moved to strike out the specifications, and make an appropriation in gross to be disbursed at the discretion of the Post Master General. This motion led to much debate. Mr. Adams objected to striking out the specifications—he would not ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the reason of his motion, because, it was understood to be by order of the Post Master General, and that was sufficient. He maintained, that the only mode of securing accountability, was for the House to make specific appropriations.

Mr. Whittlesey urged the same views—too much discretion was already allowed to the Post Master General, and his control over the public funds ought to be limited. All other appropriations are or ought to be specific, and there was no reason or justice in giving the Post Master General greater latitude than other functionaries. It was his duty to send in his report and estimates, as the other Heads of Departments.

Mr. Cambreling struggled with dogged pertinacity for the spoils for his friend Amos—He wished all appropriations to be specific; *but* in the Post Office Department this could not be, as no one could tell what the transportation of the mails would cost. The Post Master General should have the discretion of giving as much (in the shape of extras we suppose) or as little (in punishing refractory partisans) as he may deem proper.

Several other good and true of the spoils party backed the little Premonitory in his effort to give Amos Kendall unchecked sway in the disbursement of five millions of the public money. Messrs. Conner and Montgomery of North Carolina were the most conspicuous of these. They maintained stoutly, that Kendall ought to be "invested with extraordinary power," we copy these words from the report in the Globe. Mr. Montgomery was at a loss to know the reason why gentlemen were so fearful to trust the head of the Post Office Department with the power asked for. A more slavish doctrine has not been broached since the days of the Stuarts.

The principle of specific appropriations was ably advocated by Messrs. Ewing, Read, R. Garland, Underwood, Bell and Robertson; when the amendment of Mr. Cambreling failed by a vote of 64 to 66.

This majority, in favor of the people and official responsibility, though small, is cheering, and inspires the hope, that the House of Representatives is returning to its duty, imposed by the constitution, of guarding the public crib, and that the depredators of the Kitchen Cabinet will no longer have free access to it, and use and abuse it at pleasure.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

More Threats!—Appearances in favor of peace and quietness at Washington, are any thing but favorable. We are informed in tones of exultation, by the Globe, that a *message* has been recently sent to Mr. Clay by one of the Administration Senators, which it trusts, "will have the desired effect of making him (Mr. Clay) more circumspect hereafter"—and it significantly adds—that "another outbreak" on his (Mr. C's) part "*might* cost more BLOODSHED, and we shall not *provoke* it by a more particular notice." The cause of this *message* and *hint* in some alleged observation made by Mr. Clay a few days ago upon leaving his seat—construed into "an insult to the majority, coupled with blasphemy," &c., all of which is probably entirely fictitious or grossly exaggerated. But we would direct public attention to the really dreadful state of things in Washington, when a Senator is *threatened* with a call to the field, and the fact trumpeted to the world by the Government official journal—coupled with an intimation that BLOOD shall be made to flow, if more "circumspection" is not used. Do the satellites of power think they can frighten Henry Clay? They mistake their man.

The Prophecy Fulfilled.—Thomas H. Benton displayed much knowledge of human nature when he made the celebrated prophecy, which has been so often referred to, that, if General Jackson were ever elected President, members of Congress would have to legislate with a brace of pistols on their desks. He well knew the character of the man, and of the men who would be selected as his advisers—no one was better competent to judge, basing his reasons, as he did, on certain brotherly matters in and about Nashville, besides other acts of equal notoriety in which but little of the "milk of human kindness" was exhibited by him.—The "*Democratic Review*" in an article on the late duel says:—

"We can state the *fact*, that the number of members of that high legislative body (the House of Representatives) is exceedingly limited, who do not habitually carry concealed weapons!"

The prophecy was made by one adherent of General Jackson as consequent upon his election, and its fulfilment is asserted by another.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The South, Southwest, and the great West, are about to learn, *by practice* and *experience*, the necessity of a National Bank. Thus:

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGES IN NEW YORK.	
Philadelphia, (90 miles,)	3 to 3¼
Baltimore,	4 to 4½
Richmond,	4 to 5
Charleston,	4 to 5
Augusta,	9 to 10
Savannah,	9 to 10
Mobile,	☞ 15 to 17
Alabama, (interior,)	20 to 25
New Orleans,	6 to 6
NASHVILLE,	25
NATCHEZ,	25
Louisville,	6 to 7
Cincinnati,	6 to 7½
St. Louis,	8 to 10
Detroit,	15 to 20

$2,000 of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi sold for $1,500.

The consumer of European and Eastern goods in the great West is to pay this bill, and the products of the farmer and planter are to be sold low enough to make up the difference in the rates of exchange. The U. S. Bank did all this business at from ¼ to 1 and 1½ per cent. Can a Bank south of the Potomac resume specie payments when New York does? If not, the exchanges are to be worse instead of better; and if they can resume, they CANNOT carry on the domestic exchanges, and the Banks in the North will not again attempt to delude the People with the promise that they can.—Exchange on London is 105⅛ to 106, which is nearly 4 per cent. below the true par, and London is over an ocean 3,000 miles off. Exchange on Nashville is 25 per cent. below par, and in Nashville lives the man who promised us a better currency, and Nashville is a part of our own land.

Looking at these great facts, and knowing enough of human nature to know that men will be *humbugged* only to a certain extent, who believes that even Mr. Van Buren will not sign a charter for a National Bank, or see one created by a two-thirds act of Congress in spite of him. We of the North have paid our debt to Europe, and the whole of the United States owe us. The next call, therefore, for such a Bank is not to be from us, but from the neighborhood of the Senators of Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. The purchasers of negro cloth, of cotton goods, and shoes—the farmers who till the ground, but do not manufacture—they will speak next, and their OPINION will wheel by States and Kingdoms.

Our merchants are adopting a custom of making out of the city notes payable here, or of charging the rates of exchange to the purchaser. The Western and Southern merchant is then in a curious condition. If he brings 2,000 dollars in Tennessee or Mississippi Bank notes, they are worth to him here only 1.500; and if he goes on credit, and undertakes to pay the rate of exchange when his notes are due, he has no idea of what he will have to pay, for there is no Regulator of the Exchanges.

The fund given by Dr. Franklin to the city of Boston to be loaned to young mechanics on setting up business, now amounts to $23.453.

[But, according to that pink of wisdom, Gen. Jackson, this fund of the wise and good Franklin, should never be appropriated to the purposes intended, because "all those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break."]—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Some of the Consequences.—A correspondent, writing from Landisburg, Perry Co. (Pa.) under date of the 14th inst., says: "Two men have been frozen to death in this county this present winter, with no companions but their bottles. The last was on his way from the distillery, full, and when found, he was on his hands and knees, with his pantaloons, skin, and flesh, torn or worn off in his struggles. It chills my blood to relate it."

Superior Court.—The Superior Court is now in session for Rowan, Judge Bailey presiding. The only case of interest yet tried, was that of the State *vs.* John Cope, charged with murder. The case, after a patient hearing of the evidence, was put to the Jury on Thursday evening, by the Judge, in an able manner, and a verdict of *Guilty*, was returned in a few minutes. A successful motion was made for a new trial, and the case removed to Iredell County.
Salisbury Carolinian.

MR. SAMUEL SLICK OF SLICKVILLE.

SETTING UP FOR GOVERNOR.

I never see one of them queer little old fashioned teapots, like that in the cupboard of Marm Pugwash, said the Clockmaker, that I don't think of Lawyer Crowningshield and his wife. When I was down to Rhode Island last, I spent an evening with them. After I had been there awhile, the black house-help brought in a little homemade dipt candle, in a turnip sliced in two, to make it stand straight, and sot it down on the table. Why, says the Lawyer to his wife, Increase, my dear, what on earth is the meanin o' that? What does little Viney mean by bringin in such a light as this, that aint fit for even a log hut of one of our free and enlightened citizens away down east; where's the lamp? My dear, says she, I ordered it—you know they are a goin to set you up for Governor next year, and I allot we must economise or we will be ruined—the salary is only four hundred dollars a year, you know, and you'll have to give up your practice—we can't afford nothin now.

Well, when the tea was brought in, there was a little wee china teapot that held the matter of half a pint or so, and cups and sarcers about the bigness of children's toys. When he seed that, he grew most peskily ryled, his under lip curled down like a peach leaf that's got a worm in it, and he stripped his teeth and showed his grinders, like a bull dog. What foolery is this, said he? My dear, said she, it's the foolery of being Governor; if you choose to sacrifice all your comfort to being the first rung in the ladder, don't blame me for it. I did'nt nominate you—I had not art nor part in it. It was cooked at that are Convention at Town Hall. Well, he sot for sometime without sayin a word, looking black as a thunder cloud, just ready to make all natur crack agin. At last he gets up and walks around behind his wife's chair, and takin her face between his two hands, he turns it up and gives her a buss that went off like a pistol—it fairly made my mouth water to see him; thinks I, them lips aint a bad bank to deposit one's spare kisses in, neither. Increase, my dear, said he, I believe you are half right, I'll decline to morrow. I'll have nothin to do with it—*I won't be a Governor on no account.*

Well, she had to haw and gee like, both a little afore she could her head out of his hands; and then she said, Zachariah, says she, how do you act, aint you ashamed? Do for gracious sake behave yourself; and she colored up all over like a crimson piany, if you hav'nt foozelled all my hair too, that's a fact, says she; and she put her curls to rights, and looked as pleased as fun, though pouting all the time, and walked right out of the room. Presently in come two well-dressed house-helps, one with a splendid lamp, a real London touch, and another with a tea tray, with a large solid silver coffee-pot and tea pot, and a cream jug, and sugar bowl, of the same genuine metal, and a most an elegant set of real gilt china. Then in came Marm Crowningshield herself, looking as proud as if she would not call the President her cousin; and she gave the Lawyer such a look, as much as to say, I guess when Mr. Slick is gone, I'll pay you off that are kiss with interest, you dear you—I'll answer a bill at sight for it, I will, you may depend.

I believe, said he again, I believe you are right, Increase, my dear, it's an expensive kind of honor that bein Governor, and no great thanks neither; great cry and little wool, all talk and no cider—it's enough I guess for a man to govern his own family, ain't it, dear? Sartin my love, said she, sartin, a man is never so much in his own sphere as there; and beside, said she, his will is supreme to home, there is no danger of any one noncurring with him there, and she gave me a sly look; as much as to say, I let him think he is master in his own house, *for when ladies wear the breeches, their petticoats ought to be long enough to hide them;* but I allot Mr. Slick, you can see with a half an eye that the 'grey mare is the better horse here.'

What a pity it is, continued the Clockmaker, that the blue-noses would not take a leaf out of Marm Crowningshield's book—talk more of their own affairs and less of politics. I'm sick of the everlastin sound of 'House of Assembly,' and 'Council,' and 'great folks.' They never alleviate talking about them from July to eternity.

I had a curious conversation about politics once away up to the right here. Do you see that are house, said he, in the field, that's got a lurch to leeward like a North river sloop, struck with a squall, off West Point, lopsided like? It looks like Seth Pine, a tailor down to Hartford, that had one leg shorter than tother when he stood at esse at militia trainin, a restin on the littlest one. Well I had a special frolic there the last time I passed this way. I lost the linch pin out of my forred axle, and I turned up there to get it sot to rights. Just as I drove through the gate, I saw the eldest gal a makin for the house for dear life—she had a short petticoat on that looked like a kilt, and her bare legs put me in mind of the long shanks of a bittern down in a rush swamp, a drivin away like mad full chizel arter a frog. I could not think what on airth was the matter. Thinks I, she wants to make herself look decent like afore I get in; so I pulls the old horse and let her have a fair start. Well, when I came to the door, I heard a proper scuddin; there was a regular flight into Egypt, jist such a noise as little children make when the mistress comes into school, all a huddlin and scroudgin into their seats, as quick as a wink. Dear me, says the old woman, as she put her head out of a broken window to avail who it was, is it you, Mr. Slick? I sniggers if you did'nt frighten us properly, we actily thought it was the Sheriff, do come in.

Poor thing, she looked half starved and half savage, hunger and temper had made proper strong lines in her face, like water furrows in a ploughed field; she looked bony and thin, like a horse that has had more work than oats, and had a wicked expression, as though it warn't oversafe to come too near her heels—an everlastin kicker. You may come out, John, said she to her husband, its only Mr. Slick; and out came John from under the bed backwards, on all fours, like an ox out of the shocin frame, or a lobster sculling back end foremost—he looked as wild as a hawk. Well, I swan I thought I should have split, I could hardly keep from bursting right out with larfter—he was all covered with feathers, lint and dust, the savins of all the sweepins since the house was built, shoved under there for tidiness. He actily sneezed for the matter of ten minutes—he seemed half choked with the flaff and stuff, that came out with him like a cloud. Lord, he looked like a goose half picked, as if the quills were gone, but the pen feathers and down were left, jist ready for singin and stuffin. He put me in mind of a sick adjutant, a great tall hulkin bird, that comes from the East Indgies, a most as high as a man, and most as knowin as a blue-nose. I'd a ginn a hundred dollars to have had that chap as a show at a fair—tar and feathers warn't half as nateral. You've seen a gall both larf and cry at the same time, hante you? well I hope I may be shot if I could'nt have done the same. To see that critter come like a turkey out of a bag at Christmas, to be fired at for ten cents a shot, was as good as a play; but to look round and see the poverty—the half naked children—the old pine stumps for chairs—a small bin of poor watery yaller pe'atoes in the corner—daylight through the sides and roof of the house, looking like the tarred seams of a ship, all black where the smoke got out—no utensils for cookin or eatin—and starvation wrote as plain as a handbill on their holler cheeks, skinney fingers, and sunk eyes, went right strait to the heart. I do declare I believe I should have cried, only they did'nt seem to mind it themselves. They had been used to it, like a man that's married to a thunderin ugly wife, he gets so accustomed to the look of her everlastin dismal mug, that he don't think her ugly at all.

Well, there was another chap a settin by the fire, and he *did* look as if he saw it and felt it too, he did'nt seem over half pleased, you may depend. He was the district schoolmaster, and he told me he was takin a spell at boardin there, for it was their turn to keep him. Thinks I to myself, poor devil, you've brought your pigs to a pretty market, that's a fact. I see how it is, the blue-noses can't 'cypher.' The cat's out of the bag now—it's no wonder they don't go ahead—for they don't know nothin—the 'schoolmaster is *abroad*,' with the devil to it, for he has *no home* at all. Why, Squire, you might jist as well expect a horse to go right off in gear, before he is halter broke, as a blue-nose to get on in the world when he has got no schoolin.

But to get back to my story. Well, says I, how's times with you, Mrs. Spry? Dull, says she, very dull, there's no market now, things don't fetch nothin. Thinks I, some folks had'nt ought to complain of markets, for they don't raise nothin to sell, but I did'nt say so; for poverty is keen enough, without sharpening its edge by pokin fun at it. Potatoes, says I, will fetch a good price this fall, for it's a short crop, in a general way; how's yourn? Grand, says she, as complete as ever you seed; our tops were small and did'nt look well, but we have the handsomest bottoms, it's generally allowed, in all our place; you never seed the beat of them, they are actilly worth lookin at. I vow I had to take a chaw of tobacky to keep from snorting right out, it sounded so queer like. Thinks I to myself, old lady, it's a pity you could'nt be changed eend for eend then, as some folks do their stockings: it would improve the look of your dial plate amazingly then, that's a fact.

Now there was human natur, squire, said the Clockmaker, there was pride even in that hovel. It is found in rags as well as kings' robes, where butter is spread with the thumb as well as the silver knife, *natur is natur wherever you find it.*

Just then, in came one or two neighbours to see the sport, for they took me for a sheriff or constable, or something of that breed, and when they saw it was me they set down to hear the news; they fell right at politics as keen as anything, as if it had been a dish of real Connecticut Slap Jacks, or Hominy; or what is better still, a glass of real genuine splendid mint julep, *whe eu-up,* it fairly makes my mouth water to think of it. I wonder, says one, what they will do for us this winter in the House of Assembly? Nothin, says the other, they never do nothin but what the great people at Halifax tell 'em. Squire Yeoman is the man, he'll pay up the great folks this hitch, he'll let e'm have their own, he's jist the boy that can do it. Says I, I wish I could say all men were as honest then, for I am afear'd there are a great many won't pay me up this winter; I should like to trade with your friend, who is he. Why, says he, he is the member for Isle Sable County, and if he don't let the great folks have it, it's a pity. Who do you call great folks, for, said I, I vow, I havn't see'd one since I came here. The only one that I know that comes near hand to one is Nicholas Overknocker, that lives all along shore, about Margaret's Bay, and *he is* a great man; it takes a yoke of oxen to drag him. When I first seed him, says I, what on airth is the matter o' that man, has he the dropsy, for he is actilly the greatest man I ever see'd; he must weigh the matter of five hundred weight; he'd cut three inches on the rib, he must have a proper sight of lard, that chap? No, says I, don't call 'em great men, for there aint a great man in the country, that's a fact; there aint one that deserves the name; folks will only larf at you if you talk that way. There may be some rich men, and I believe there be, and it's a pity there warn't more on 'em, and a still greater pity they have so little spirit or enterprise among 'em, but a country is none the worse having rich men in it, you may depend. Great folks! well, come, that's a good joke, that bangs the bush. No, my friend, says I, the meat that's at the top of the barrel, is sometimes not so good as that's a little grain lower down: the upper and lower eends are plaguy apt to have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.

Well, says the blue-nose, perhaps they beant great men, exactly in that sense, but they are great men compared to us poor folks; and they eat up all the revenue, there's nothin left for roads and bridges, they want to ruin the country, that's a fact. Want to ruin your granny, says I, (for it raised my dander to hear the critter talk such nonsense,) I did hear of one chap, says I, that sot fire to his own house once, up to Squantum, but the cunnin rascal insured it first; now can your great folks ruin the country without ruinin themselves, unless they have insured the Province? Our folks will insure all creation for half nothin, but I never heerd tell of a country being insured agin rich men. Now if you ever go to Wall street to get such a policy, leave the door open behind you, that's all; or they'll grab right hold of you, shave your head and blister it, clap a straight jacket on you, and whip you right into a mad house, afore you can say Jack Robinson. No, your great men are nothin but rich men, and I can tell you for your comfort, there's nothin to hinder you from bein rich too, if you will take the same means as they did. They were once all as poor folks as you be, or their fathers afore them; for I know their whole breed, seed, and generation, and they wouldn't thank you to tell them that you knew their fathers and grandfathers, I tell you. If ever you want the loan of a hundred pounds from any of them, keep dark about that—see as far ahead as you please, but it tante always pleasant to have folks see too far back. Perhaps they be a little proud or so, but that's natural; all folks that grow up right off, like a mushroon in one night, are apt to think no small beer of themselves. A cabbage has plaguy large leaves to the bottom, and spreads them out as wide as an old woman's petticoats, to hide the ground it sprung from, and conceal its extraction, but what's that to you? If they get too large salaries, dock 'em down at once, but don't keep talkin about it for everlastingly. If you have too many sarvints, pay some on 'em off, or when they quit your sarvice don't hire others in their room, that's all: but you miss your mark when you keep firin away the whole blessed time that way.

I went out a gunnin when I was a boy, and father went with me to teach me. Well the first flock of plover I see'd I let slip at them and missed them. Says father, says he, what a blockhead you be, Sam, that's your own fault, they were too far off, you had'nt ought to have fired so soon. At Bunker's hill we let the British come right on till we seed the whites of their eyes, and then we let them have it slap bang. Well, I felt kinder grigged at missin my shot, and I didn't over half like to be scolded too; so says I. Yes, father; but recollect you had a mud bank to hide behind, where you were proper safe, and you had a rest for your guns too; but as soon as you seed a little more than the whites of their eyes, you run for your dear life, full split, and so I don't see much to brag on in that arter all, so come now. I'll teach you to talk that way, you puppy you, said he, of that glorious day; and he fetched me a wipe that I do believe, if I had'nt a dodged, would have spoiled my gunnin for that hitch; so I gave him a wide birth arter that all day. Well, the next time I missed, says I, she hung fire so everlastingly, it's no wonder, and the next miss, says I, the powder is not good, I vow. Well, I missed every shot, and I had an excuse for every one on 'em—the flint was bad, or she flashed in the pan, or the shot scaled, or something or another; and when all wouldn't do, I swore the gun was no good at all. Now, says father, (and he edged up all the time, to pay me off for that hit at his Bunker hill story, which was the only shot I didn't miss,) you han't got the right reason arter all. It was your own fault, Sam.

Now that's jist the case with you; you may blame Banks and Council, and House of Assembly, and 'the great men,' till you are tired, but it's all your own fault—you've no spirit and no enterprise, you want industry and economy; use them, and you'll soon be as rich as the people at Halifax you call great folks—they did'nt grow rich by talkin, but by workin; instead of lookin after other folks' business, they looked about the keenest arter their own. You are like the machinery of one of our boats, good enough, and strong enough, but of no airthly use till you get the steam up; you want to be set in motion, and then you'll go ahead like any thing, you may depend. Give up politics—it's a barren field, and well watched too; where one critter jumps a fence into a good field and gets fat, more nor twenty are chased round and round, by a whole pack of yelpin curs, till they are fairly beat out, and send by both half starved, and are at the liftin at last. Look to your farms—your water powers—your fisheries and factories. In short, says I, put tin on my hat and startin, look to yourselves, and don't look to others.

The Indian War.

The War.—The steam boat Poinsett, Capt. Trathen, arrived here on Saturday last, from Indian River. Brigadier General Eustis, and his aid de camp, came passengers in the P. We understand that Gen. E. has been ordered to take the command of the frontier, between St. Augustine and Suwanee. His head quarters will be at Garey's Ferry.

Lieut. Linnard, aid to Gen. Jessup, returned from Washington in the steam boat James Adams, on Saturday.

He sailed yesterday in the steam boat Isis for Indian River, on his way to the army. It is said he is the bearer of important despatches from Government for Gen. Jessup.

It is rumored that two regiments of artillery are to go to the Cherokee nation for the summer.

Lieut. Peyton's company of United States artillery arrived in the Cincinnati, from New Smyrna. They are to garrison Forts Peyton and Hanson.

The Alabama volunteers have been ordered to Fort White, on the Santafe.

St. Augustine Herald, March 16.

FROM THE DARIEN TELEGRAPH, MARCH 22.

More Murders.—We have the following intelligence to communicate to our readers concerning the Florida war. It is gathered from the information of a gentleman who arrived here from Black Creek on this day, in the steamer Ocmulgee, which left Jacksonville on the 21st inst.

The Florida Militia are ordered out, and it is thought the campaign has terminated for the summer.

On the 21st, an express arrived at Jacksonville, reporting that one white man, his wife, and four negro children had been murdered on the 16th inst. This is represented to have taken place at Ocean Ponds, about 50 miles west of Jacksonville and 10 miles only from the Georgia line. One white female and a negro woman escaped. The latter reports that they ran as soon as the first rifle was discharged, and concealed themselves two or three hundred yards from the house. She saw her master shot by the Indians, who ran about one hundred yards before he fell dead. She states there were about 40 Indians present.

The main body of the troops are now at Jupiter, with Gen. Jessup. There are besides three companies of regulars at Key Baskeen, under Col. Bankhead. There are also troops at New Smyrna, Hallover, and Tampa Bay, and three or four companies at Fort Pierce, Indian River.

There are 318 Indians within three or four miles of Jessup's camp, at Jupiter, and are so situated that they cannot escape. The General will probably keep things as easy as possible, until the express arrives from Washington, and then take them by stratagem or force. They are now receiving rations from the United States.

The five Indians who came in to Fort Lane some time back, and were taken to Fort Mellon in charge of Maj. Dearborn, made their escape on the 8th instant, taking two or three bags of corn, some coffee and some sugar, and a musket and bayonet belonging to the Major.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Twenty Millions of Public Debt.—On the fourth of the present month one year ago, Mr. Van Buren, for the misery and dishonor of this nation, was inaugurated as President. He found the country free from debt, and with an overflowing Treasury. Within the twelve months the Treasury is bankrupt—*ten millions* of debt have already been incurred, and it is now proposed to incur *ten millions* more.

On Friday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for issuing a new emission of Treasury notes to the amount of 10,000,000 dollars, to bear an interest of not more than six per cent. and to be made payable in 12, 18 and 24 months: The notes are to be made payable in the form prescribed in the bill at the Special Session of Congress, 5000 dollars are appropriated in the bill to defray the expenses of the issue.

Of the first ten millions of Treasury notes, some millions have, it is true, been cancelled; but whether to an amount equal to that of checks or drafts drawn by the Treasury against *non-existing* balances in banks, and that of outstanding accounts, due but unpaid, we are unable to conjecture.

The probability is, that Mr. Van Buren's four years of government—happily the indications are irresistible, that beyond four years he cannot govern—will probably cost this nation *thirty millions* of dollars over and above the receipts during that term; and the good people of the United States, for indulging in the luxury of assenting to the elevation of a man named by his predecessor, and sworn to follow in his footsteps, will be saddled with a debt equal in amount nearly to one-half of that incurred in the war of the Revolution, waged among other things for the people's right to choose, of *their own free will*, whomsoever they liked to rule over them.

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS!—*Mr. Webster liable to be Impeached!!*—After listening to the splendid forensic display made in the Senate on Thursday, by Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, what was our surprise on coming out of the capitol, to hear a member of the House remark that he contemplated moving an *impeachment* of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts!

"For what?" we exclaimed with involuntary and painful surprise.

"For a violation of the constitution of the United States!" was the shocking reply.

"In what particular?"

"In respect to the 8th article, which provides that "*cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.*" Mr. Webster has committed a palpable infringement of that article, in his reply to-day, to Mr. Calhoun.

Madisonian.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.

Mexico.—The sloop Opera, Davis, arrived last evening from Matamoras, whence she sailed on 13th inst. but brings no political news of importance. The Mexicans, as usual, continue their threats of invading Texas, and have transported some cannon across the Rio Grande, with the avowed intention of carrying their threats into execution.

Several of their vessels of war had arrived from Vera Cruz, with clothing, money, &c. for the troops stationed at Matamoras—and immediately returned, without even intending a blockade of the ports of Texas.

The U. S. sloops of war Boston, Concord and Natchez, accidentally appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, a few days since—which circumstance (connected with the fact of the ship of war Constellation having passed two days previous,) created quite an excitement among the Mexican soldiers; who were ordered forthwith to the mouth of the river, for the purpose of repelling a supposed invasion by the 'audacious Americans'—but soon returned, without having an opportunity to display their bravery.

Much has been said of late, about a second invasion of the territory of Texas; but, although it is good policy to be prepared for an emergency, we think that the people of that republic need not fear the Mexican soldiers, however numerous, since her humanity to a large portion of those who composed the late army of Santa Anna, has convinced them that it is better to be prisoners in Texas, than freemen in their own country.

Specie—The sloop Opera, from Matamoras, brings about $25,000 specie—dollars, doubloons, &c. From some cause or other, known probably to brokers, specie has risen in value recently, and now commands a premium of seven per cent.

Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.

From Texas.—The steam boat Columbia has brought the Houston Telegraph of the date of the 10th inst. The most important intelligence by that packet is, the blockade of the Texan ports by two Mexican vessels of war, a ship and brig. They are lying off and on the coast, and will no doubt be successful in picking up many unwary merchantmen. However, as most of the traders sail under the American flag, the blockading squadron will not reap much booty by ploughing that sea, unless the property of brother Jonathan is laid under contribution.

We should not be surprised if the rapacity of these semi-barbarians should infringe upon neutral rights, and play havoc with all the defenceless schooners and small craft that come within their reach.

The Telegraph describes a visit to Houston of seven Lapan warriors belonging to a tribe of Indians living on the North East of Texas. They propose an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the Mexicans, to whom they are inveterate foes.

The efficiency of our currency, the Telegraph remarks, is becoming every day more apparent. The immense quantities of spurious paper money from the United States which formerly flooded the country, has almost entirely disappeared, and such is the general confidence of merchants in the solvency of our government, that goods can now be purchased with treasury notes at a trifling advance on New Orleans prices.

American Flag Insulted.—The particulars of the rencontre between the steam boat Columbia and two Mexican vessels of war, will be found below. The outrage committed by the Mexicans in firing upon a neutral flag seems to have been wanton and unprovoked. In this adventure we know not which most to admire, the courage of Capt. Wright, or the activity of the Mexicans in hiding from the ferocious captain, when the noise of the escaping steam frightened them into the belief, that he was about to execute his threat and "blow them to Hell" in earnest.—*Bulletin.*

ON BOARD THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA,
Near New Orleans, March 26, 1838.

Leaving Galveston on the morning of the 24th inst. for Velasco, we soon afterwards discovered two Mexican vessels of war, one a brig under a press of canvass making for us, the other a large ship lying at anchor. The latter soon got under weigh and joined the chase, but after following for three hours they both gave it up. Landing our passengers at Velasco, and taking on board several others, we stood on our course for New Orleans, and when about ten miles from Velasco we again discovered the same vessels that gave us chase in the morning. The brig shot across our starboard bow, effectually to intercept our flight if attempted.

We kept the national colors flying from the moment we raised our anchor in the morning; also the private signal of the Columbia at the main. On dividing in order to prevent our flight, at a little more than musket shot distance, the brig hoisted the Mexican colors and fired a gun loaded with grape and ball, which passed within a short distance of us; shortly after another gun with grape and canister which passed close under our bow, the ship at the same time hoisting her colors, being a very short distance from us, fired a ball which fell on our starboard side; the brig again fired at us with grape and canister, evidently aiming at our colors, as one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast was cut through and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball. Although we were lying perfectly still, the engine being stopped, and within forty or fifty yards of the brig, these acts of violence were manifested. Captain Wright, feeling justly indignant at such a gross outrage to his country's flag, demanded what they wanted of him, and why they continued to fire upon him when he was entirely at their mercy. They replied, "we want your papers."

Captain W. rejoined, "Come and get them; and G—d d—n you, if you fire another shot at me, I'll blow you to hell." Immediately three muskets, with buck and slug, were fired at him, as he stood alone by the wheel house on the forward deck. At that instant the engineer let the steam partially escape, which from its strange and extraordinary noise to those brave Mexicans, caused one and all with a solitary exception, to fall upon their face, apprehending, as we supposed, that Capt. W. intended to put in execution the threat he uttered a few moments previously.

Thus ended this encounter. Capt. Wright proceeded on his way triumphantly, without being searched; and we cannot let this opportunity pass without awarding him that praise which is peculiarly his due, for the firm and manly stand he took in sustaining the honor of his country, leaving him the proud and grateful reflection that he would not at the imminent danger or hazard of his life, suffer a stain to be inflicted on her star-spangled banner.

[The above statement is signed by 33 persons, passengers in the Columbia.]

One hundred and eighty-four deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last.

From France.—The packet ship Burgundy, Capt. Rockett, from Havre, has arrived. She brings us dates to the 18th February. Generally speaking, the political news they contain has already reached us by the Liverpool packet, but we find in the papers now received, a circumstance to which we have not before adverted. The French Government has withdrawn by a royal ordinance, the exequatur granted to Mr. Gravini, United States Consul at Algiers, and by another decree has appointed M. Bonnevialle, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Algiers, to perform provisionally the duties of that office. Mr. Gravini had been appointed by Abel-el-Kader, the refractory Bey of Constantine, his Oukil or representative of Algiers, and he had recently paid a visit to his camp. On the return of M. Gravini, he caused a gun carriage to be constructed, which he immediately sent to the Emir. This act appears to have displeased the public authorities, who no sooner became acquainted with it, than they caused the mechanic who had made the carriage, to be thrown into prison. The official character of M. Gravini forbade their acting with him in a like summary manner, but complaints of his conduct were made by General Valle to Government, who thereupon withdrew the exequatur which had not long before been granted.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

The Spirit of the Party.—In the Globe of last Friday appeared an article, editorially, which clearly evinces the spirit of the party. The recent exposure of their wicked and ruinous course of measures, as made by the Whig Senators, and especially by Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, have determined them to attempt, by intimidation and threats, to silence all those opposed to them. Mr. Clay, it seems, has been selected for the first trial. He has, says the Globe, had a *message* sent to him from an administration Senator, through some of his friends, which it trusts "will have the effect of making him more circumspect hereafter"—as otherwise "it might cost more bloodshed!" That Mr. Clay will despise, as he ought, this threat, we have full and certain confidence. He, at least, cannot be intimidated or deterred from fearlessly performing his duty. His country may rely on that. But what the party design may be inferred from what they threaten. They tell Senators that BLOOD will flow, if they are not more circumspect. They hint that the man is chosen who is to do the deed. His skill and nerve, no doubt, have been fully tested and approved, and they proclaim the fact to the world, tauntingly and boastingly! Such manifestations of desperation are the result of a consciousness of their total loss,—and they now seek, blindly and madly, to prolong their absurd power by deliberately threatening, if not *seeking*, the life of the man who is now most prominent among their victorious opponents! It is remarked in natural history, that the bull dog bites before he barks—and the cur barks but never bites. Our friends may, therefore, quiet all apprehensions—Mr. Clay is in no danger. The curs of the party may pant for his blood, but in vain. His life will be saved for another and a great purpose.

Baltimore Chronicle.

BOOKS.

THE GREAT TRADE SALE OF 1838.

Philadelphia is becoming the Leipsic of America, as a great mart for literature. Our trade sales of books and stationary are the most extensive in the Union, and excite no ordinary degre of attention. They continue for several days, and invite hither booksellers and publishers from every section of the United States. In this respect, therefore, they are important to our city, while they cannot but afford great facilities to the trade generally. The sale for the spring of the present year has just terminated, and considering the times and the state of the money market, it was, in all respects, an important feature in the business transactions of the nation. It was very numerously attended. The purchasers were 130 in number, embracing the heads of many of the leading houses, from Maine to Louisiana. There were 113 sellers. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the sale from the fact that the total number of volumes sold, amounted to 314,336. Among these were 12,102 bibles; 8,067 testaments; 6,367 dictionaries; 24,419 spelling books; 1,960 reams of paper; 3,957 hymn books; 3,160 prayer books, and 7,200 geographies. Carey, Lea & Co. disposed of 26,277 volumes; Andrews & Co. of 20,359; Thomas & Co. 12,981; all others 254,719. The auctioneers were Messrs. Lord & Carlile; and the sale took place in the large room, at the corner of Decatur and Market street. The prices generally, were excellent.—*Inquirer.*

PRENTICEIANA.

The issue of Treasury notes cannot be objected to from any other than factious motives.—*Globe.*

Gen. Jackson himself, no longer ago than last June, wrote to the Editor of the Globe—"*I hope no Treasury notes will be issued..*' Why does not the Globe turn and curse the "factious" tenant of the Hermitage?

Even if the Whigs carry Connecticut, their victory ought to pass for nothing unless they carry the particular towns that are not immediately under Bank influence.—*Trenton Emporium.*

This is certainly a very wise and reasonable suggestion. "Hallo," said a fellow with a Falstaff amplitude of paunch to a gentleman with whom he was about to fight a duel, "let the seconds chalk out your size upon my body, *and, if you don't hit me within the figure, the hit shall count nothing.*"

The loco-focos of New York have tried in vain to get rid of Alexander Ming. He is to them "the shirt of Nessus."—*N. Y. Gazette.*

They ought then to cherish him. He is probably about the only "shirt" they have among them.

The Government by its various outrages upon public opinion, has already raised a storm of indignation that will sweep away vestige of the party in power.—*Alex. Gazette.*

We very much doubt the ability of the Government to raise a storm. He has been trying in vain "*to raise the wind*" for the last six months.

There is a steam pile-driving machine in operation on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, N. Y. Last week it drove six hundred and thirty-five piles twenty-five feet deep, and cut them to the plane of the road.

MANDAMUS CASE.

The Circuit Court of this Dis... yesterday moved to issue their pro... tachment against Amos Kendall, ... ter-General, for contempt in disob... *mandamus* heretofore issued in ... Mr. R. S. Coxe, who made the ... for the attachment, made a short ... of the facts which had transpired ... decision of the Supreme Court, ... correspondence with the Postmas... ral, which, with his own statement ... ed in the strongest possible terms ... courtesy and forbearance and dec... which had been exhibited by him ... endeavoring to obtain payment of ... demands. It was a matter of ... find that the Postmaster-General ... correspondence, placed himself ... tion in still declining obedience ... exclusively upon a ground which ... tinctly overruled by the Circuit C... which his counsel as distinctly ... before the Supreme Court.

The decision of the Court has ... given; when it is, our readers shall ...

National Intelligencer.

"The Supreme Court at Washington ... ded the Mandamus case against the ... General, it is said. *We should like to ... will enforce its decision."*—*Boston Post.*

If this were a case for the Supreme ... to *enforce* its decision, it would be ... the United States Marshal, ... disorganizers in the country. The ... mus case was issued by the Circuit ... the District of Columbia, and was ... the Supreme Court for adjudication. ... Supreme Court decided that the ... was regular, and it is now for the ... Court to compel Amos Kendall to ... justice he has refused. If the Post ... to know how that will be effected ... him to the same officer who ... orders of the Supreme Court of ... States.

The abominable doctrine ... the paragraph from the Post is ... deluge this country in blood, and ... nited moral power of the States ... put down such nefarious levellers ... of the French Revolution must be ... ver again in North America.

New York Daily ...

When Col. Cilley of N. H. ... gusta, the Whig members of ... ture addressed a note of condo... to which he replied in a ... manner, and reprobated the ... tain persons to make a party ... the painful and fatal occurrence.

Portland ...

In a letter written by the late ... requested by Mr. Cilley to write ... in the event of his falling, we find ... lowing remarkable passage:

"He told me he should write me ... as yet found no letter, and I fear ... account for it in no other way, but ... unshaken faith that he would ... counter."

Some years ago a rumor having ... that the Bank of Glasgow was ... breaking, an old shopkeeper who ... sum on deposite hastened to the ... his money out. The Teller ... amount in the notes of the Bank ... old fellow carefully deposited ... es pocket and buttoned up—then ... his hand on it, said, "Noo, doon ... soon as ye please."

☞ *Vide* the Sub-Treasury Bill ... iron safes for locking up the ... Banks which Uncle Sam dare ... a penny) for a similar instance ... tion.—*Nat. Int.*

New Printing Machine.—... Trench, of Ithaca, New York, ... ing his patent Printing Press at ... well Works near Morristown. ... *man* mentions that it is to be attached ... of the Paper Mills in the place, and ... it as follows:

"The press takes the paper immediately ... paper machine, prints it on both sides, ... through drying cylinders, which prepare ... thus in operation, and within the ... *minutes*, the pulp is taken from the mill, ... of 350 pages is ready for the binder. ... is printed in one continuous sheet, ... edition can readily be printed, rolled ... any distance. Mr. Trench had on hand ... *Juvenile Reader*," of 216 pages, of ... sented us a sheet of about 70 feet, ...

"This new printing machine will ... plete revolution in the art of printing ... diminish the price of standard ... books. Hereafter, we suspect, orders will ... for Bibles, spelling books, &c. &c. ... stead of the *volume*, as in former times, ... as it may, a sheet of five miles in ... made with nearly the same ease as one ... a hundred feet."

The late Gale.—We regret to ... the apprehensions of damage to ... the coast, which were entertained ... nection with the gale of the 17th ... already proved but too well founded. ... captain of the sloop William, which ... at Norfolk on the 23d from Wa... N. C., reports that he counted ... ning along the shore, FIFTEEN ... on the beach, ten schooners, two ... three dismasted vessels, most of ... peared to have been but a short time ... beach, and were all seen within ... south of Cape Henry.

Merit should be rewarded.—The ... Gazette (Locofoco of course) ... Mr. Polk as the successor of the ... Dick Johnson at the expiration of ... rent term. We think that Polk ... this honour, as an equivalent for the ... of principle which he made when he ... by his casting vote, as speaker, this ... tiss and Word were not entitled ... seats in the present congress. ... nomination "take" with the great ... "family," as we doubt not it will, ... our mind's eye a fit successor for Mr. ... er Polk, when he tires of the Vice Pre... cy. We shall name him when the ... time comes.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The way it Works..—At Nash... the 21st inst., according to the Wh... Exchanges were in a horrid state. ... dollar of United States or Eastern ... be had at less than 12½ to 14 per cent. ... then only in very inconsiderable lots.

How provoking. Under the very ... the old chief, the notes of the monster ... selling at 14 per cent. premium!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1838.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

Supreme Judiciary Defied.—Our ...s will learn, with surprise, we do not ... equal to our own, that Mr. Kendall, ...st-master General, has ventured to ... the mandate of the highest Court in ... S., and refused to pay to Stockton ...es, the money first awarded to be due ...m by the Solicitor of the Treasury, ...y the Circuit Court, and finally by ...preme Court. It is impossible to ...e a more atrocious and high-handed ...ption of power, than is here attempted ...ad of one of the Departments. No... can be more prejudicial to the morals ...ople than such an example of insub... ...tion in a high officer. Respect for ...s and their constitutional expounders ...nditional and implicit obedience to ...andate, ought to be the first duties ...y ministerial agent of the Govern... What matter of surprise, that a ...pt and disregard for the laws should ... prevail. When the head of an ...ive Bureau undertakes, without re... ...either from the Chief Magistrate or ...s own party, to disobey the express ...nd of the highest Court known to the ...ution, and sets at defiance the judg... ...f the tribunal, to which he had him...ppealed? There are circumstances ...ted with this affair, which are calcu... ...o stir the blood of any man who can ...sentment for official insolence and ...sion. It is not to be doubted, that ...annical and vexatious conduct of the ...aster General in withholding from ...inal parties in this case, the money ...due to them, was the cause of the ill... ...ed at last, of the death of one of those ...and enterprising men, who had con... ...d more, perhaps, than any others, to ...provement of the mail and passenger ...portation of the country. There is ... to justify, in the least, this atrocious ...n of the rights of the citizen. It was ...spring of a mean, contracted and das... ...spirit, which improved the little brief ...y with which it was invested, to lord ... those who were unfortunate enough ...bject to it.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

...da Affairs in Detroit.—A great ... was held at Detroit on the 12th, ...ed of the most intelligent and re... ...le citizens, without distinction of ... to hear the report of a committee ...ly appointed, to collect information ...ence to the insults and outrages al... ...have been committed by the British ...ies on the rights of American citi... The committee reported that they ...ssed the river opposite Detroit, and ... themselves that no batteries or ...tions were erecting, as had been re... Every facility in the power of the ...tes was freely offered, in order that ...ght obtain all the information they ... They found no American citizen ...on, having, at the request of the ...ates, interrogated each prisoner as to ...e of residence and his citizenship. ..., the different rooms and apartments ...ean, warm, and well lighted, and ...tire appearance presented an air of ... and cleanliness, seldom seen in ...s erected for a similar purpose. The ...ee state that they are satisfied that ...tment of prisoners has been, and is ...aracterized by mildness, humanity, ...evolence. ...committee then proceeded to Malden, ...re received by the military in com... ...t that post, with the same courtesy ...ted by the civil authorities. ...committee had permission to see and ...e freely with the prisoners that were ...n the engagement at Point au Pellee ... None of the prisoners are citizens ...igan. Those that were not wound... ...confined on board of a schooner lying ...harf at Malden. ...committee went down upon the ice ...place where Southerland was taken ..., and were satisfied that the spot was ...the jurisdiction of the Canadian gov... ...t. ...opriate resolutions, asserting a firm ...nation to maintain inviolate the trea... ...l laws of the U. S., and to preserve ...utral and friendly relations with ...Britain, were unanimously adopted. ...bers, protesting against the official ...ning, by the Canadian Parliament, of ...cerity of the efforts made on the ...n frontier, for the maintenance of ...nd good order.—*N. Y. Express.*

...pondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, March 29.

...have later dates from France, but not ...ews. The Cotton market had de... ...a little more. ...free banking bill, incorporating with... ...the principles of banking for every ...pon State stocks and mortgages, for ..., the Comptroller to issue all the ...d to have all the securities, is drag... ...slow length along in the Legislature. ...end of a bill will be passed upon this ...

...Francis Head is in this city, and will ...the packet of the 1st. The report, ...would not travel through the United ...is thus unfounded. ...sub-Treasury bill, as passed in the ... does not please all the Locofocos in ... In some of the Wards they re... ...at the *old bill*, as reported, was the ...ey are after. ...s are all bad, and worse to-day than ...ve been. The exchanges continue to ...rse. Exchange on England is 106. ...merchants and bankers begin to wa... ...the time approaches for the resump... ...specie payments. Unless the banks ...the Potomac, or south of this city, ...ate with New York, our city is to be ...eless condition for a long time to ...

...new collector, Jesse Hoyt, entered ...e duties of his office to-day at 10 o'... ...and five minutes after ten he dismiss... ...Deputy Collector, and in the course ...morning another!

...Cherokees.—A peremptory requisi... ...been made by the General Govern... ...Gov. Dudley, for four Companies ...ntry, to be in immediate readiness, ...vent of their services being needed ...in the removal of the Cherokee In... ...Should, therefore, the recent offer ...unteers not prove successful, a Draft ...come necessary.—*Raleigh Register.*

New York, March 20.

From New Hampshire we have at last what appear to be authentic returns of the election from all but six small towns, giving about 140 votes, viz:

Isaac Hill, - -	28,338
James Wilson, Jr. -	25,101
Hill's majority, -	3,237

The gain since 1832, when the Whigs abandoned their organization, is 3,484—a handsome gain for a first effort after a new organization. The N. H. Courier remarks that the N. H. Patriot *in mourning*, with its fancy sketches about the duel, did a good deal of mischief, coming as it did on the eve of an election. Seven thousand more votes have been polled than were ever polled before. Parties probably stand thus in the Hourse:

Locofocos 125—Whigs 116.

The Administration has had a majority ever since 1828, and the Whigs have usually had from 55 to 60 members in the House. If the Administration find pleasure in such a victory, they have a happy faculty that way.

The returns of the election for Governor in New Hampshire stand:—For Wilson (Whig) 25,420; for Hill (V. B.) 27,968. In 1835 the vote was—For Healy (Whig) 14,971; for Badger (Jackson) 25,859. This shows a net Whig gain, since the election in 1835, of eight thousand three hundred and fifty-three votes. It is uncertain which party has a majority in the House of Representatives, which consists of about 240 members. Of this number, 114 Whigs and 10 or 12 Conservatives are known to have been elected.

New Hampshire.—The Concord Statesman (Whig paper,) makes the votes for Governor, in nearly all the towns, stand thus:

For Isaac Hill, (V. B.)	27,968
Wilson, (W.)	25,430
Hill's maj.	2,538

Compared with the results of the gubernatorial election in 1835,—the last in which there was any serious contest,—the Whigs have gained, according to the Statesman, "at least one third of the Senate, one or two of five Councillors, one third of the House of Representatives, and *eight thousand three hundred and fifty-three* popular votes on a capital of fifty thousand. They have gained more, in proportion to their strength and the strength of the adversary, than either Maine or New York, whose victories have been proclaimed from one end of the Union to the other." Of about 240 members of the House, the Statesman puts down 114 as Whigs, 10 or 12 as Conservatives, and the rest as Loco Focos. It will be difficult for the Locos to carry any strong measure.

The Sub-Treasury Bill as it is.—A very erroneous opinion seems to prevail among some, that the Sub-Treasury Bill as amended in the Senate being shorn of its cardinal and obnoxious features, is now a very harmless affair and may pass the House of Representatives. It is a very serious error, and the sooner it is corrected the better. It is true that striking out the specie section in the Senate was a victory, inasmuch as it gained the vote of Mr. Calhoun and threw the administration in a decided minority, nevertheless the effect of receiving bank notes from specie paying banks is full as objectionable as making it specie in the bill. What would be the effect of the law if passed! A Bank would be selected in this city as the Receiving Bank for Government—the Bank of America for example—as bank notes are paid for govenment dues, the whole will be sent on deposite to the Receiving Bank, and specie will be drawn from all the Banks for these notes forthwith.

The Government in issuing ten millions of Treasury notes refuse very dishonestly to receive them in payment for dues, the result then is, you must pay in specie or in notes of specie paying banks; and it follows, that the very small amount of specie the Banks now have on hand, will soon find its way into the iron safe of the Government. The best course is to hunt the "monster" out of the House—it is a bill in all its provisions fraught with imminent danger, and no effort should be spared to defeat it.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Globe received yesterday, states that the Sub-Treasury bill of the Senate, will be allowed to sleep on the Speaker's table till certain Loco focos, who have gone hence, shall return. We may as well notice here, that this bill of abomination has had its name changed again. It is now called the "reform bill!" It started as the "Sub-Treasury," and was then changed to the "Divorce," then to the "Independent Treasury," and now, in mockery of its provisions, is called the "Reform bill!"

Baltimore Chronicle.

Our University.—We are gratified to hear constant accounts of the flourishing condition of our University. The number of Students, at present, is about 150. The new Professor, Fetter, we understand, gives great satisfaction both to Faculty and Students.—*Raleigh Register.*

Cape Fear Branch.—The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, located in this City, commenced operations on Tuesday last, which day, hereafter, will be the regular Discount day. We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Branch to afford such relief to the community, in the way of Loans, as may be compatible with its interests. E. H. Wingate, Esq. late of Wilmington, is Cashier, and the following gentlemen constitute the Directory, viz: Beverly Daniel, Richard Smith, Bernard Dupuy, Seth Jones, William C. Tucker, and Parker Rand. There has been no appointment of President, as yet, but Gen. Daniel presides as Chairman of the Board.

Raleigh Register.

"The Whigs confidently anticipate a great triumph, founded on what? Why, on the *public distresses.*"—*Globe.*

We should like to know what better cause there could be for a change of rulers, than that the country is distressed almost to death by its present ones?

Columbia Telescope.

Statesmanship.—Making a speech three days long on the election of a door keeper.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, March 27, 1838.

DEAR SIR: We regard the vote to-day, in the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Patton, to lay the Sub-Treasury bill on the table, (when it was announced as passed by the Senate,) as decisive of its fate. The majority for laying it on the table was nine. Some thirty members were absent, who if present, would give, out of that number, a majority of eight in favor of the bill, but eight or ten who voted against the motion to lay on the table, will, if it should be reconsidered, vote against the bill on its final passage.

I feel confident that there will, in any event, be ten or twelve majority against the bill either as it came from the Senate, or in the shape of the bill of the House of Representatives, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The whole Delegation (except one) of S. C., voted against laying on the table, and all except two or three will vote against the bill as passed by the Senate.

By reference to the "Extract of a letter from the Editor," it will be perceived that he has left his post, and will be absent for a short time. Any inaccuracies that may appear, and the want of Editorial matter, must be attributed to that circumstance.

For the purpose of leaving our columns open for the insertion of a part of Mr. Webster's Speech, we have thrown a variety of interesting matter on the first page, particularly the final proceedings in the Senate on the Sub-Treasury bill. See that page.

After all, however, the Speech did not come to hand in time, greatly to our disappointment.

The Communication signed "One of the People," has been received, and will meet with attention on the return of the Editor.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, held at the Town Hall, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were appointed Auctioneers for the ensuing year.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
AMOS KIMBALL.

Irregularity of the Mail.—We yesterday received the National Intelligencer of the dates of 30th and 31st March, the 29th has not yet come to hand. The Express mail due on Monday failed.

Sub-Treasury Bill.—By reference to the proceedings of Congress, it will be seen that the Sub-Treasury bill, which passed the Senate by a majority of two votes, was on motion of Mr. Patton, of Va. ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 106 to 97. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that neither the Senate Bill, nor the one reported by the Committee of Ways and Means can pass the House of Representatives.

The following remarkable admission that Mr. Calhoun was worsted in the contest between himself and Messrs. Clay and Webster, is from the Globe. Sad indeed must have been the defeat which brought the Globe to such an admission. Or perhaps the Globe had some foreknowledge of Mr. Calhoun's final vote against the bill, and was disposed to read him out of the party again. We shall not be surprised soon to see him denounced again as John *Cataline* Calhoun:—

FROM THE GLOBE.

Messrs. Calhoun and Webster.—Yesterday, Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Webster's speech of personality, levelled at him some days before. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster seem to have considered it a duty to revenge on Mr. Calhoun the cause of the defeated money despotism, as Anthony and Augustus did that of the fallen Roman Dictator, on the person of him to whom they ascribed his fall. The business of the Senate has been suspended for successive days, that the champions of the bank dynasty might prove that Mr. Calhoun had sinned most grievously; and in so far as they succeeded in showing that the Senator from S. Carolina had acted with them, *we admit—indeed Mr. Calhoun himself admitted—they made out a bad case for him.*

Col. Gholson, (Adm.) of Miss., has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress. The reason assigned is bad health. Whether this be the true reason, or that he is aware that he would be badly beaten, the reader may judge.

Judge White's Speech in the Senate, on Saturday, is spoken of as a masterly production; indeed, nothing emanates from that distinguished Senator, which is not calculated to impress the mind with his worth, patriotism, and sterling honesty. In the language of the Richmond Whig, "we could wish, for the country's welfare, that the high stations of government were occupied by men who, not merely in name, but in truth and substance, were his peers."

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot reports the Judge's allusion to the currency of the far-famed Commonwealth of Franklin.—This Commonwealth was some half century since in existence where East Tennessee now is. It was originally a part of North Carolina; but becoming, from causes to us unknown, dissatisfied with the parent state, it nullified, seceded, adopted a constitution and laws of its own, and set up for itself. Being "scarce" of specie and abounding with wild beasts, it passed a law authorizing the payment of the salaries of officers of Government in skins.

The following is a copy of the act:

"*An act of the State of Franklin, for the support of the civil List*

"Whereas the collecting of Taxes in specie for want of a circulating medium has become very oppressive to the good people of this commonwealth,—and whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to hear, at all times, the prayers of their constituents, and to apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the officers of this commonwealth be as follows: to wit:

His excellency the Governor, per annum, 1000 DEER skins. His honor the Chief Justice, 500 do. do. The Attorney General 500 do. do. Governor's Secretary, 500 RACCOON do! Members of Assembly, per day, three RACCOON do! Justices fee for signing a warrant, one MUSKRAT do! To the Constable, for serving a warrant,—one MINK ditto!" &c. &c. &c.

The Patriot Correspondent writes:

"Towards the close of his speech; Judge White referred, in a very felicitous manner, to the application Mr. Webster made on Tuesday, of a statute of the State of Franklin, or East Tennessee, for support of its civil list. He was glad that his State had come in, on that occasion, as a peace maker, and that the recital of this act had sent the members of the Senate home in such good humour, and none in greater cordiality, to all appearances, than the two Senators who had been engaged in so vigorous an encounter during the day. (Messrs. Calhoun and Webster.)

"He regretted however, that Mr. Webster had not been aware of another part of the story, which was directly applicable to the sub-Treasury system, and which he believed Mr. W. would have told much better than he could.

"It happened that the Treasurer of the State of Franklin was a foreigner, and knew very little about skins. The people of Franklin were in the main honest, but yet thrifty; as the officers frequently cheated them, they had not many scruples about putting a trick now and then on the officers. Any man could pay his tax imposed, in skins, at any time—while his horse was taking food in the course of a journey, he might use his gun, and kill enough to discharge his debt to the Government. These skins were put in the Treasury, by the Receivers General, and so far as the Deer skins, and the different furs were concerned, the system worked well enough; but when we come to the raccoon skins, we find the Sub Treasurers were no more worthy of trust, than many of our modern postmasters, and collectors, and receivers. Raccoons were plentiful in East Tennessee; but there was another animal still more abundant and prolific—the Opossum.—Now what think you do those honest Sub-Treasurers of the Sovereign State of Franklin take into their heads? They receive from the good people the best Raccoon skins. Do they transfer them to the State Treasury, wherewith to pay the members of Assembly, as in duty bound? Oh no! Nothing of the kind. They cunningly cut off the tails of the raccoon skins—sell the skins to the hatters for good solid money—sew the tails to the opossums, and pass them off to the eyes of the Treasurer, the dull, thick headed Treasurer—the Levi Woodbury of Franklin—as genuine 'coon skins!"

'Judge White related this story admirably; and almost inextinguishable laughter shook all sides of the Senate."

FROM THE BATIMORE AMERICAN.

Washington, March 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning business disposed of,

The Senate Sub-Treasury Bill came before the House upon a motion to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pickens, of S. C. asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means which of the two bills the Committee intended to bring up for discussion—the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the house, or by the Senate to the House. Mr. Pickens spoke in strong terms of "the emasculated bill of the Senate making a Bank," as he called the Senate Bill.

Mr. Cambreleng answered Mr. Pickens, and said he believed the Committee of Ways and Means much preferred their own Bill to the Bill from the Senate.

Mr. Sargeant, another member of the Committee of Ways and Means, begged Mr. Cambreleng to speak for himself. He thought that the two Bills infinitely objectionable—which Bill was the most objectionable he did not know.

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, made an attempt to speak, but the House coughed him down. The members of the House were at this time much excited, and gathered round the speakers.

Mr. Patton of Va., now got on the floor, and after a few remarks explanatory of his motion, he moved to lay the Senate Bill on the table.

Mr. Glascock of Georgia, asked Mr. Patton to withdraw his motion, and promised to renew it, Mr. P. on these conditions consented. Mr. Glascock went on in an excited speech against Mr. Patton for making the motion he had, and giving as a reason why it ought not to be made, the fact that thirty or forty members were absent. He closed by renewing the motion to lay the Senate Bill on the table, agreeably to the promise made to Mr. Patton.

The absentees were called, when Mr. Harlan moved to suspend the rules of the House. The motion was carried.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the result was 106 in favor of laying the bill upon the table and 97 against it.

Clay in Louisiana.—The Whig members of the Louisiana Legislature met March 12th, Walter Brashear, Esq. in the chair, and appointed ten delegates to represent that State to meet in a National Convention to be holden at Philadelphia, on 4th July next, to nominate a candidate for President—the said delegates being authorized to fill up any vacancies. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved further, That the Whigs of Louisiana entertaining an exalted opinion of the integrity, ability and patriotism of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, do respectfully recommend his nomination as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved further, That notwithstanding the predilections as above expressed, they do hereby instruct their delegates to unite in the support of the individual who may receive a majority of the votes in said Convention.

AUGUSTA, March 28.

Fire.—On Monday night at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and after our paper for yesterday had gone to press, a fire broke out in a kitchen attached to the house occupied as a Store on the basement story by Simeon Buford, and as a dwelling above by Mrs. May, on the south side of Broad street, between Campbell and Cumming-streets, and immediately opposite the Planters' Hotel. A range of wooden buildings extending from the Store of Geo. R. Jessup, to that of May & Burnett, were entirely destroyed, the flames being arrested in each direction by those buildings, they being Fire Proof. The night was extremely calm, which was very fortunate and prevented much more mischief than would otherwise have been done.

Divorce and Marriage.—The witty and sarcastic Prentice says, that the Government was divorced from the Bank of the United States, and then got married to 100 State Banks. If it be divorced from the State Banks, to whom or what will it be married next? To 50,000 Sub-Treasuries. By the first operation it got a hundred wives instead of one; and by the next, it will get 50,000 instead of 100. It will have a wife in every office holder, and from every wife's girdle will dangle a key for opening the good husband's strong box. How much of the old fool's money will be left at the end of the year?

It is said that the destination of the U. S. ship Columbia, Capt. Read, has been changed, and that she will proceed to the Mediterranean instead of the East Indies.

Rumors of intended changes in the Cabinet are in circulation in the city, and repeated with so much confidence that we incline to think that there is some foundation for them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grundy is to become Postmaster General. Mr. Butler, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. Gilpin (now Solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.—*Nat. Int.*

Stephen Henderson, Esq., who lately died at New Orleans, left property to the amount of two million of dollars, most of which he distributed among charitable associations. One of his bequests was two thousand dollars per annum, to be distributed among the poor of his native town in Scotland.

David S. Lyon.—This gentleman has been in the Custom House forty-two years. He went into one of the Departments under Col. Lamb, the first Collector appointed by General Washington, and served through all the administrations of all the Collectors that have since held office, viz: Joshua Sands, David Gilston, Jonathan Thompson and Samuel Swartwout. For nearly or quite thirty years we have known him as Deputy Collector. His knowledge and experience as to the Revenue Laws is probably greater than that of any man living. He belongs to the Jefferson school of politics,—but whether he is Loco Foco or Conservative we do not know. His salary of late years has been fifteen hundred dollars a year, a very small sum to educate and bring up a family upon, and he is now dropped by the present collector, advanced in life, and with but slender means.—*N. Y. Express.*

Villainy Extra.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 12th inst. states that on the Saturday evening preceding, a number of vagabonds thought proper to amuse themselves by firing muskets and pistols at the town or village of Windsor, on the Canada side, from which the fire was returned.—Governor Mason was quickly on the spot, and brought the folly to a close. Whether any mischief was done at Windsor was not known. Some of the balls fired there, struck the buildings on the Detroit side. We do not find that any body was arrested.

The Norfolk Herald announces the arrival at that port, on Saturday last, of the United States schr. Shark, Geo. F. Pearson commander, from the Mediterranean, via St. Thomas. The frigate Constitution. Com. Elliott, was at Mahon on the 24th December. The United States, Captain Wilkinson, was at Cadiz on the 19th January.

The four brothers, Jones.—The Louisville Journal states that these men, the murderers of their uncle Col. Ward, are about engaging Henry Clay and Daniel Webster to defend their cause, at a fee of 5000 dollars each.

'Husband, do you believe in the special judgments of Providence upon individuals, in this life?'

'Yes, my dear.'

'Do you indeed? did one of those judgments ever happen to you?'

'Yes my love.'

'And when was it husband?'

'When I married you, my dear.'

Boston Herald.

The Paterson Railroad car house, with the buildings attached, at Jersey city, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, at the Chapel of St. Peter's church, N. York, by the Rev. Hugh Smith, rector, the Rev. WILLIAM THURSTON, of Granville county, North Carolina, to FANNY ROBINSON, daughter of the late Wm. Seaman.

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on the 8th inst., after a short illness, DANIEL, son of the late Rev. Daniel Cobia, of Charleston, S. C., aged sixteen months and eight days.

In Washington City, on the 31st ult. Maj. ANTHONY GREVILLE GLYNN, late a Clerk in the Ordnance Department. Maj. Glynn was among the first who was commissioned a Lieutenant in the late war with Great Britain. He was for many years a Teacher in the Raleigh Academy, where he was respected by the Principal and beloved by the Students. The writer of this knew him well: he loved him. He was a native of Virginia.

Communicated.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 4.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	80	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

☞ We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. WELSH will preach in the Baptist Church this evening, at early candle-light.

Wednesday, April 4.

4th ANNIVERSARY

Of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.

THE Members are hereby notified to attend at the Town Hall, on Saturday Evening next, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock, where they will be addressed by the Rev. JARVIS B. BURTON.

Mechanics, not members, and the public generally, are respectfully invited.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

April 3, 1838. 87-1w

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expresly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Notice.

AT February Term, 1838, of the County Court for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber having qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Asher Bizzell, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; also, all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

D. A. BIZZELL, Adm'r.

February 21, 1838. 87-3tpd

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

Extract of a letter from the Editor, dated

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) April 2.

The Commercial Convention assembled this day at 12 o'clock. I had not an opportunity of hearing how many delegates were present, but think there cannot be less than 150. Among them are Govs. McDuffie and Hayne, Judge King, late Senator in Congress, Col. Blanding, Col. Memminger, and many other distinguished men. From North Carolina, only the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville are represented, the former by Gen. Owen, R. W. Brown, John McRae and C. C. Stow, Esqs. The latter by Mr. Willkings and the writer hereof. I have pleasure in stating that the honor of presiding over this distinguished body was offered Gen. Owen, but declined, in consequence of the pain he suffers from a sprained ankle, which, though it does not prevent his attendance on the sittings of the Convention, would render the duties of the Chair uncomfortable. The Convention was organized by the appointment, on motion of Gov. McDuffie, of Gen. Thos. Butler King of Brunswick, Geo. as President, and —— —— as Secretary.

On motion of Gov. Hayne, who prefaced it by a few remarks, a Committee of 21 was directed to be appointed to consider and report upon the business proper to be acted upon. Of course Gen. Hayne will be Chairman of the Committee. The members will be announced this afternoon at 5 o'clock, to which hour the Convention adjourned.

I have not yet met with any one who can give an idea of the plans in contemplation. The maturing of these, appears, by common consent, to have been left with the original proposers of the measure. A day or two will, however, disclose them.

The country through which we passed, is exceedingly poor and uninteresting. The best parts of it are Robeson and Richmond counties, in our own State, the low lands on the Pedee and Wateree Rivers, and 15 or 20 miles of the road through Edgefield District, S. C. All the rest is miserably poor. Cheraw and Columbia I did not see, as we passed them in the night; but Camden is a pretty village. Hamburg may be called the suburb of Augusta, scattered and shabby. Augusta is beautifully situated, and as far as I have seen, handsomely built up, with the widest streets in the country, some of them being not less than 180 feet. Every thing about it has the appearance of active and prosperous business.

P. S. *Afternoon.* The Committee of 25 was announced. Hayne, Chairman, McDuffie, Memminger, Col. Cumming, Col. Arthur Hayne, &c., members. Gen. Owen and E. J. Hale of N. C. are on it. Quite a number of additional members appeared; among them, three Delegates from Norfolk, Va., on the arrival of whom, the Convention, being in session, expressed very audibly their gratification.

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

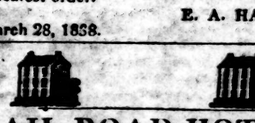
April 4th, 1838. 87 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf



RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-tIJ'ly.

RAIL ROAD LINE,

BETWEEN

Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON and BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD COMPANY announce to the Public the following arrangement for their Passenger Trains, between the two Cities:—

FIRST TRAIN, will leave the Depot, Pratt street, Baltimore, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Breakfast on board the Steamboat Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, and passing through Elkton to Wilmington, will there take the splendid steamboat Telegraph, Capt. Whilden, and arrive in Philadelphia at 1 o'clock, several hours before the evening Cars leave that City for New York.

Fare through by this Line, only TWO DOLLARS.

SECOND TRAIN, being the U. STATES MAIL LINE, will leave the Depot in Pratt street Daily at 8½ A. M., passing through Havre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Wilmington and Chester. Passengers by this Line will dine at Wilmington, and arrive in Philadelphia also in time to take the evening Cars for New York.

Fare by this Line, through, THREE DOLLARS.

RETURNING, the Lines will leave Philadelphia at 6½, A. M. and at 2 P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the 6½ o'clock line, will always arrive in Baltimore to dinner and in time for the evening Cars for the West, and for Washington City.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Baltimore, March 19, 1838. 86 4wi.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

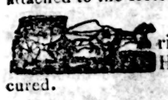
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E J. Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

3000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.

January 24, 1838. 76-3m.

The N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough J. C.

STOVES

And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE,

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 6, 1838. 79-2m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District,
South Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN McARN.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of *New*, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*,—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837 61tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford.	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G Proud & Co
Fayetteville, N C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do., Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.

December 1, 1837. 78tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article.

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan 2. THOS. SANDFORD & CO

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other artiales too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

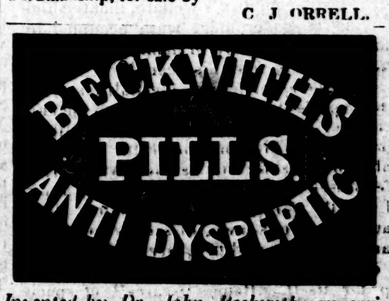
By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J ORRELL.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

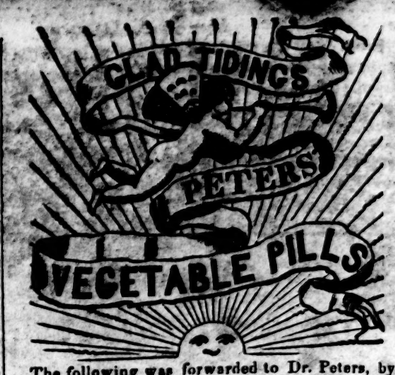
C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

March 1, 1838. ABRAM BAKER. 83 tf.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT. M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention will merit a share of public patronage.

WM O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, New York; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

Molasses, Cheese,

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD

December 26

Dwelling House to

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, possession given on the 1st of October

July 26, 1837. C. P. M.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 3 and 7 in Copal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

January 8, 1838.

NEW BOOKS

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Novel; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol.; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jacob Faithful; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Book; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; The American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina &c. &c.

Received by

December 12, 1837. E. J.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders, all orders for their Bells of any size, to be cast which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES HOLBROOK.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN H

January 3, 1838

Iron and Molasses

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses

THOS. SANDFORD

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at any place Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O G PARKER

Wilmington, N C. Oct. 25, 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and vagrant, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 5 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan 15 1838

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE